

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This application is a continuation-in-part of Serial No. 08/022,981 filed February 25, 1993; which is a continuation-in-part of Serial No. 07/857,972 filed March 26, 1992, now U.S. Patent 5,293,683 issued March 15, 1994; which is a continuation-in-part of Serial No. 07/659,557 filed February 22, 1991, now U.S. Patent 5,297,457 issued March 29, 1994; which is a continuation-in-part of Serial No. 07/611,057 filed November 9, 1990, now U.S. Patent 5,146,673 issued September 15, 1992; and a continuation-in-part of Serial No. 08/148,568 filed November 8, 1993; which is a continuation-in-part of Serial No. 08/022,981 filed February 25, 1993; which is a continuation-in-part of Serial No. 07/857,972 filed March 26, 1992, now U.S. Patent 5,293,683 issued March 15, 1994; which is a continuation-in-part of Serial No. 07/659,557 filed February 22, 1991, now U.S. Patent 5,297,457 issued March 29, 1994; which is a continuation-in-part of Serial No. 07/611,057 filed November 9, 1990, now U.S. Patent 5,146,673 issued September 15, 1992.

This invention relates generally to wire or cable severing, as well as stripping sheathing from

1 severed wire sections; and more particularly, it concerns
2 unusual advantages, method and apparatus to effect
3 severing of a wire or cable into two sections, and
4 stripping of sheathing off ends of both sections, with
5 minimal motions of severing and stripping elements and in
6 minimum time.

7 There is continual need for equipment capable
8 of severing wire or cable into sections, and also capable
9 of rapidly and efficiently stripping sheathing off ends
10 of those sections. It is desirable that these functions
11 be carried out as a wire or cable travels along generally
12 the same axis, i.e., progresses forwardly, and that
13 multiple wire and cable sections of selected length be
14 produced, each having its opposite ends stripped of
15 sheathing, to expose bare metal core wire at each end.

16 Further, it is desirable that simple, radial and axial
17 stripping adjustments be achieved upon multiple wire
18 sections.

19 20 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

21
22 It is a major object of the invention to
23 provide apparatus and method meeting the above need. The
24 word "wire" will be used to include cable within its

1 scope, and vice versa.

2 Basically, the apparatus of the invention
3 comprises improved blade structures usable in apparatus
4 for processing wire to cut the wire into sections and to
5 expose section wire ends, the wire having an inner core
6 and sheathing about that core, the apparatus including
7 means for displacing the wire axially endwise; in this
8 environment the invention comprises the combination:

9 a) multiple blade structures, including at
10 least two of the structures that move adjacent one
11 another as the two structure move relatively oppositely
12 toward and away from the axis in directions generally
13 normal to the axis,

14 b) each of the two structures having first
15 and second cutting edges,

16 c) the cutting edges configured such that,
17 when the two the structures are moved relatively
18 longitudinally in a primary mode, two of the cutting
19 edges cut through the wire, and when the two structures
20 are moved relatively longitudinally in a second mode, the
21 remaining two of the cutting edges cut into the wire
22 sheathing to enable stripping of the sheathing of the
23 wire.

24 In this regard, the cutting edges of each

1 blade structure typically may face one another in
2 longitudinally spaced relation and be located at opposite
3 sides of the wire axis, both blade structures being
4 displaced longitudinally, for example to sever the wire
5 and also to strip sheathing from the wire.

6 It is another object to provide programmable
7 means associated with the apparatus to provide
8 programmable strip depth of the sheathing.

9 An additional object is to provide said two
10 structures to define first shoulders elongated
11 longitudinally and forming a space between which the
12 other of the two structures extends during relative
13 movement; and also to provide second shoulders also
14 elongated longitudinally and extending in proximity with
15 said first shoulders during said relative movement.

16 Yet another object is to provide blade
17 structures that employ blade plates having wire cutting
18 edges, the blade plates extending in close, parallel,
19 overlapping relation during their relative movement.
20 Typically, the cutting edges on two of the overlapping
21 plates include V-shaped edge portions that overlap when
22 the blade plates are moved in said secondary mode during
23 their relative movement.

24 A further object is to provide support means

1 for the blade structures for holding the blade structures
2 attached in fixed positions on the support means, the
3 blade structures having shoulders engageable with the
4 support means. Retainers may be associated with the
5 support means for holding the blade structures attached
6 in fixed positions on the support means, and to allow
7 release of the blade structures from the support means,
8 enabling their selective replacement.

9 These and other objects and advantages of the
10 invention, as well as the details of an illustrative
11 embodiment, will be more fully understood from the
12 following specification and drawings, in which:

13 DRAWING DESCRIPTION

14
15
16 Figs. 1a--1f are diagrammatic views showing
17 steps in the method of wire or cable processing;

18 Fig. 2 is a side view elevation showing wire
19 displacing and processing apparatus;

20 Fig. 3 is a top plan view showing the
21 apparatus of Fig. 2;

22 Fig. 4 is an end view, taken in elevation,
23 showing wire belt displacing drive apparatus;

24 Fig. 5 is an elevation showing spring urging

1 of wire drive belts;

2 Fig. 6 is an enlarged cross section taken in
3 elevation to show sheathing stripping actuator structure;

4 Fig. 7 is a view like Fig. 6 but showing the
5 blades in advanced positions;

6 Fig. 8 is a plan view of the Fig. 6 and Fig. 7
7 mechanism;

8 Fig. 9 is an end view showing wire severing
9 blades in wire severing position, as in Fig. 1b;

10 Fig. 10 is an end view like Fig. 9 showing the
11 sheathing stripping blades, in sheathing stripping
12 position, as per Fig. 1d;

13 Fig. 10a is a view showing stripping blade
14 edge penetration into wire sheathing;

15 Fig. 11 is a view like Figs. 9 and 10 but
16 showing all blades in retracted position, as in Figs. 1a
17 and 1f;

18 Fig. 12 is an end view taken on lines 12-12 of
19 Fig. 11;

20 Figs. 13a--13d are diagrammatic views showing
21 additional steps in the method of wire or cable
22 processing;

23 Fig. 14 is a side elevation showing cut
24 insulation slug release and ejection means;

1 Fig. 15 is a plan view on lines 15-15 of Fig.
2 14;

3 Fig. 16 is an end elevation taken on lines 16-
4 16 of Fig. 15;

5 Fig. 17 is a schematic showing of slug pusher
6 operation;

7 Figs. 18a--18f are perspective views showing
8 steps in the method of wire processing;

9 Fig. 19 is a side elevational view like that
10 of Fig. 2 showing wire conveying and processing
11 apparatus;

12 Fig. 20 is an end view taken on lines 20-20 of
13 Fig. 19;

14 Fig. 21 is a section taken in elevation on
15 lines 21-21 of Fig. 20;

16 Fig. 22 is a section taken in elevation on
17 lines 22-22 of Fig. 20;

18 Fig. 23 is a section taken on lines 23-23 of
19 Fig. 21;

20 Fig. 24 is a section taken on lines 24-24 of
21 Fig. 21;

22 Fig. 25 is a vertical section taken on lines
23 25-25 of Fig. 19;

24 Fig. 26 is a plan view, partly in section,

1 taken on lines 26-26 of Fig. 25;

2 Fig. 27 is an elevation taken on lines 27-27
3 of Fig. 26;

4 Fig. 28 is an enlarged plan view, like that of
5 Fig. 26, showing wire slug trap door and pusher elements
6 in outwardly pivoted states;

7 Fig. 29 is an elevation taken on lines 29-29
8 of Fig. 28;

9 Fig. 30 is an enlarged frontal elevation taken
10 on lines 30-30 of Fig. 25;

11 Fig. 31 is an enlarged vertical section taken
12 on lines 31-31 of Fig. 30 showing blade retention means;

13 Fig. 32 is a further enlarged section showing
14 a portion of Fig. 31, with a blade retention means in
15 released position;

16 Fig. 33 is a horizontal plan view taken in
17 section on lines 33-33 of Fig. 30;

18 Fig. 34 is a horizontal plan view taken in
19 section on lines 34-34 of Fig. 30;

20 Figs. 35a--35c are enlarged views showing
21 actuation of wire slug trap door and pusher elements;

22 Fig. 36 is a section taken on lines 36-36 of
23 Fig. 35a;

24 Fig. 37 is a perspective view of a wire guide

1 element;

2 Fig. 38 is a perspective view of a wire slug
3 trap door element;

4 Fig. 39 is a perspective view of a wire slug
5 pusher door element;

6 Fig. 40 is a side elevational view of a wire
7 advancement detection means;

8 Fig. 41 is an end view taken on lines 41-41 of
9 Fig. 40;

10 Fig. 42 is a circuit diagram;

11 Fig. 43 is a view like Fig. 18(a) but showing
12 a modification;

13 Fig. 44 is an elevation showing a wire
14 sheathing slug removed from an exposed wire core end;

15 Fig. 45 is an elevation showing two blade
16 structures that are movable in opposite directions to cut
17 into a wire;

18 Fig. 46 is a view like Fig. 45 showing the two
19 structures closed together in interfitting relation
20 during wire cutting;

21 Fig. 46a is an enlarged view showing C-shaped
22 cutting edges cutting sheathing;

23 Fig. 46b is a section taken on lines 46b--46b
24 of Fig. 46a;

1 Fig. 47 is an edge view of the overlapping
2 blades of the two blade structures seen in Fig. 46;

3 Fig. 48 is a section taken on lines 48-48 of
4 Fig. 45;

5 Fig. 49 is an exploded edge view showing a
6 blade and its holder and rivets for interconnecting same;

7 Fig. 50 is a view like Fig. 45 showing a
8 modification;

9 Fig. 51 is a view like Fig. 46 but depicting
10 the modified blade structures of Fig. 50 in closed
11 together condition;

12 Fig. 52 is an elevation showing a further
13 modified blade structure;

14 Fig. 53 is an edge view section taken on lines
15 53-53 of Fig. 52;

16 Fig. 54 is a diagrammatic view showing steps
17 in the improved method of wire or cable processing, in
18 accordance with the present invention;

19 Fig. 55 is a view like Fig. 25 showing wire
20 conveying and processing apparatus as adapted to the
21 improved blade structures of the present invention;

22 Fig. 56 is an elevation taken on lines 56-56
23 of Fig. 55, and corresponds generally to Fig. 30;

24 Fig. 57 is an elevation showing two

1 overlapping and oppositely movable blade structures, in
2 accordance with the present invention, and in open
3 position (blade cutting edges spaced from the wire, as in
4 Fig. 54(b));

5 Fig. 58 is a section taken on lines 58-58 of
6 Fig. 57;

7 Fig. 59 is like Fig. 57 but showing the blade
8 structure in position to cut into wire or cable
9 insulation, for stripping;

10 Fig. 60 is a section taken on lines 60-60 of
11 Fig. 59;

12 Fig. 61 shows a blade load apparatus; and

13 Fig. 62 shows blades with variable cutting
14 edges.

15
16 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF
17 BACKGROUND APPARATUS AND METHOD

18 DISCLOSED IN

19 SERIAL NO. 08/022,981

20 AND

21 SERIAL NO. 08/148,568

22
23 Referring first to Figs. 1a--1f, they show in

1 diagrammatic form the positions of both wire severing and
2 sheathing stripping blades, during various steps in a
3 wire processing procedure or method. In this regard, the
4 "wire" 10 (meant to also refer to cable) has a metal core
5 11a and a tubular sheathing 11b about the core. The wire
6 is shown extending axially longitudinally in Figs. 1a--
7 1f, the axis being located at 12.

8 First cutter means is provided to include, or
9 may be considered to include, multiple blades. See for
10 example the two wire-cutting blades 13a and 13b of a
11 first set, located or carried for movement laterally
12 toward and away from the wire axis 12. A first drive for
13 controllably simultaneously enabling or advancing the
14 blades toward one another, laterally oppositely (see
15 arrows 14a and 14b in Fig. 1b), is shown at 15. That
16 drive is also operable to retract the blades 13a and 13b
17 away from one another.

18 Second and third cutter means are also
19 provided, for sheathing stripping, and each may be
20 considered to include multiple blades located for
21 movement toward and away from the axis 12. See for
22 example the second set of two blades 16a and 16b, and the

1 third set of two blades 17a and 17b.

2 Blades 16a and 16b are located, or considered
3 to be, controllably simultaneously displaced, as by drive
4 18, (or by separate or multiple drives) laterally
5 oppositely, toward one another (see arrows 19a and 19b in
6 Fig. 1d), the drive also operable to retract the blades
7 16a and 16b away from one another. Similarly, the blades
8 17a and 17b are located, or carried to be, controllably
9 displaced simultaneously laterally oppositely toward one
10 another (see arrows 20a and 20b in Fig. 1d), and drive 18
11 may be used for this purpose. Thus, blades 16a and 16b
12 may be displaced toward one another at the same time and
13 to the same extent as blades 17a and 17b are displaced
14 toward another, as is clear from Fig. 1d. The latter
15 shows that the blades 16a and 16b, and 17a and 17b, do
16 not sever the wire but may closely approach the wire,
17 while cutting into sheathing 11 for stripping purposes.

18 Brief reference to Figs. 9-11 show the blades
19 16a and 16b to have V-shape, as do wire severing blades
20 13a and 13b, and blades 17a and 17b. Note edges 16a' and
21 16a'', and 16b' and 16b'' (of blades 16a and 16b) cutting

1 into the sheathing in Fig. 10a to approach the wire core
2 from four sides, for efficient stripping, while leaving
3 the core uncut. Similar functioning of blade edges 17a'
4 and 17a'', and 17b' and 17b'', also takes place, as in
5 Fig. 1d.

6 Fig. 1a shows displacement of the wire axially
7 endwise and longitudinally, as by a conveyor means 21a to
8 the first position as shown. Fig. 1b shows the step of
9 severing the wire thereby to form wire forward and
10 rearward sections 10a and 10b, the blades 13a and 13b
11 being advanced laterally to accomplish complete severing
12 at locus 22, as shown. Note that wire forward section
13 10a has a rearward end portion 10aa; and the wire
14 rearward section 10b has a forward end portion 10bb.

15 Fig. 1c shows the step of controllably
16 separating the two sections 10a and 10b axially endwise
17 oppositely, as to the positions shown, in which the end
18 portions 10aa and 10bb are spaced from the closed-
19 together blades 13a and 13b. Guides 24 and 25, provided
20 between the blade sets, serve to accurately guide the
21 wire and the sections 10a and 10b during the cutting and
22 severing operation, as is clear from Figs. 1a--1f. Note

1 the tapered entrances 24a and 25a to the guides to
2 receive and center the forwardly advanced wire.

3 Wire drives 21a and 21b are controllably
4 operated to engage and separate the two sections 10a and
5 10b, as indicated in Figs. 1a and 1c.

6 Fig. 1d shows a sub-step included within the
7 step of stripping sheathing from the forward section
8 rearward portion and from the rearward section forward
9 portion, thereby to expose wire ends at the portions.
10 Note that blades 16a and 16b are simultaneously advanced
11 laterally oppositely, as to blade edge positions
12 described above, as respects Fig. 10a, and as blades 17a
13 and 17b are also simultaneously advanced laterally
14 oppositely (as to the same extent if such stripping is to
15 be equal for each wire section). Note that blades 13a
16 and 13b now extend in laterally overlapping condition,
17 due to operation of drives 15 and 18 as one, i.e., equal
18 rightward lateral displacement for blades 13a, 16a and
19 17a, and equal leftward lateral displacement for blades
20 13b, 16b and 17b; however, they may be separately driven
21 so as not to extend in such relation, as shown. Blades

1 13a, 16a and 17a may be connected together to move
2 rightwardly to equal extent; and blades 13b, 16b and 17b
3 may also be connected together to move leftwardly as one,
4 for extreme simplicity.

5 Fig. 1e shows operation of the wire drives to
6 further endwise separate the wire sections 10a and 10b so
7 as to pull or strip two sheathing end portions 11b' and
8 11b'' from the wire sections 10a and 10b, thereby to
9 expose the wire core end portions 11a' and 11a''. The
10 stripped sheathing end portions 11b' and 11b'', or slugs,
11 are allowed to drop out from between the pairs of guides
12 24 and 25 which may be split, as shown, to provide slug
13 drop-out openings, and may be movable to facilitate such
14 drop out.

15 Fig. 1f shows all blades laterally retracted
16 and the wire rearward section 10b fully advanced into
17 position corresponding to Fig. 1a position for controlled
18 length endwise positioning to be processed, as in Figs.
19 1b--1e, to provide an exposed core end at its opposite
20 end. Thus, controlled length wires (or cables), with
21 exposed core lengths at each end of each wire, is
22 efficiently and rapidly and controllably provided. See

1 master control 35 to control all the driving, as
2 described, and to be described.

3 Referring now to Figs. 2-8, one form of
4 apparatus to accomplish the above operations (Figs. 1a--
5 1f) is shown in detail. A frame is provided, as at 40-44
6 and 44a, to mount two conveyors 45 and 46, which may be
7 considered as included within the wire drives 30 and 31,
8 as mentioned. Such conveyors may include two rearwardly
9 positioned endless belts 47 and 48, and two forwardly
10 positioned endless belts 49 and 50. The belts provide
11 stretches, as at 47' and 48', which are adapted to
12 sidewise flatly grip the wire 10 (and specifically the
13 wire rearward section 10b) for endwise advancement and
14 retraction, as during separation of the sections 10a and
15 10b in Fig. 1c; and stretches 49' and 50' are adapted to
16 sidewise grip the wire 10 (and specifically the wire
17 forward section 10a) for endwise advancement and
18 retraction.

19 The belts 47 and 48 are driven to advance or
20 retract the wire section 10a, as from a drive motor 52
21 (see Fig. 4). The output shaft 53 of the motor drives

1 belt 54, as via a pulley 55, and belt 54 drives shafts 56
2 and 57. Shaft 56 drives another shaft 58, through
3 gearing 59 and 60, to drive shaft 58 and upper conveyor
4 belt 47 clockwise; whereas, lower shaft 57 and lower belt
5 48 are driven counterclockwise in Fig. 2. This drives
6 the wire forwardly; whereas, when motor 52 is reversed,
7 the wire is driven rearwardly. Additional axles or
8 shafts for the conveyor belts 47 and 48 appear at 58a and
9 57a.

10 Fig. 2 shows conveyor rotors 60 and 61, and 62
11 and 63. These carry the belts 47 and 48. Axles 58a and
12 57a are driven by drive belts 64 and 65 extending between
13 pulleys on the shafts 58 and 58a, and 57 and 57a, as
14 shown. Accordingly, when the belt stretches 47' and 48'
15 are closed against opposite sides of the wire 10, and the
16 motor 52 is operating, the wire is displaced endwise.

17 Means is provided to move the conveyor belt
18 stretches 47' and 48' toward one another to clutch the
19 wire, and away from one another to de-clutch the wire.

20 See for example in Figs. 3-5 the motor or drive 66

1 carried by a frame part 67, to rotate a vertical screw
2 shaft 68, as via motor output shaft 69, pulley 70, belt
3 71, and pulley 72 on the screw shaft 68. The screw shaft
4 has screw thread engagement at 73 and 74 with frame
5 members 75 and 76. Frame member 76 supports the ends of
6 shafts 58 and 58a, via member extension 76a, as at 58'
7 and 58a'; whereas, frame member 75 supports the ends of
8 shafts 57 and 57a, via member extension 75a, as at 57'
9 and 57a'. Screw threading interfit at 74 is oppositely
10 "handed" relative to threading interfit at 73, so that,
11 when shaft 68 is rotated in one direction about its axis,
12 the frame members 75 and 76 are displaced toward one
13 another, whereby conveyor stretches 47' and 48' may clamp
14 the wire; and when the shaft 68 is rotated in the
15 opposite direction about its axis, the members 75 and 76
16 are displaced away from each other, and the wire is de-
17 clutched.

18 The bearing supports at 78 and 79 for shafts
19 58 and 57 are made loose enough to accommodate such
20 up/down movement of those shafts at the conveyor belt

1 drive locations. Note also couplings at 110 and 111.

2 Tension springs 90 and 91 are provided (see
3 Fig. 5) between fixed frame structure 92 and shoulders
4 76a' on 76a, to yieldably urge the structures 76 and 76a,
5 and the belt stretch 47' downwardly; and similarly,
6 tension springs 93 and 94 are provided between fixed
7 frame structure 95 and shoulder 75a' on 75 to yieldably
8 urge the structure 75 and 75a, and the belt stretch 48',
9 upwardly. This provides clearance "take-up" for better
10 control of wire gripping or clamping.

11 The forward conveyor unit 46 embodies conveyor
12 belt drive and up/down movement, the same as described in
13 connection with unit 45 in Figs. 3-5. The drive motor
14 52a, for driving the belt stretches 49' and 50' forwardly
15 and reversely, is seen in Fig. 3, as is the motor 66a to
16 control belt clamping of the forward wire section.
17 Mechanism between the motors 52a and 66a, and the
18 respective forward conveyor belts 49 and 50, is the same
19 as above described mechanism between motors 52 and 66,
20 and the respective rearward conveyor 47 and 48; however,

1 the motors 52 and 51a are typically operated
2 simultaneously, either to drive the wire or wire sections
3 forwardly, as in Figs. 1a and 1f, or to drive the wire
4 sections endwise oppositely, as in Figs. 1c and 1e. A
5 master control to control all drives, in a pre-programmed
6 manner, is seen at 125.

7 Referring to Fig. 11, the wire severing blades
8 13a and 13b are fully laterally retracted, as are the
9 wire sheathing stripping blades 16a and 16b. Blades 17a
10 and 17b are in axial alignment with blades 16a and 16b
11 and are not shown. Note V-angled blade edges 13a' and
12 13a'', and blade edges 13b' and 13b''.

13 The blades 13a, 16a and 17a at one side of the
14 wire 10 are interconnected by axially extending carrier
15 rod 80; and the blades 13b, 16b and 17b at the opposite
16 ends of the wire are interconnected by axially extending
17 carrier rod 81, laterally spaced from rod 80. Rods 80
18 and 81 are relatively movable laterally toward one
19 another to effect wire severing, as by blades 13a and 13b
20 (see Fig. 9 and also Fig. 1b). Rods 80 and 81 are
21 further laterally movable toward one another to effect

1 penetration of the blade edges 16a' and 16a'', and 16b'
2 and 16b'', into the sheathing (as in Figs. 10 and 10a),
3 and as also seen in Fig. 1d. Thereafter, the wire
4 forward and rearward sections 10a and 10b are separated,
5 as in Fig. 1e, to endwise strip the slugs 10aa and 10bb
6 off the wire cores, as also seen in Fig. 11. Dropping of
7 the slug is also seen in Fig. 11, as is lowering of a
8 wire guide lower sector B of guide 11b'', to release the
9 slug. The upper guide sector is shown at A. A drive 130
10 is operable to lower and raise sector B.

11 Means to effect the described lateral movement
12 of the blade carrier rods 80 and 81 is shown in Figs. 3
13 and 6-8. As seen, a laterally extending lead screw 90 is
14 rotatable by a drive motor 91, carried by frame part 83.

15 See connecting shaft 93. As screw 90 rotates in one
16 direction about its axis 90a, nuts 94 and 95 on the screw
17 threads travel axially oppositely (see arrows 96 and 97)
18 to move rod 80 to the right and rod 81 to the left, as in
19 Figs. 9 and 10. See connectors 98 and 99 connecting nut
20 94 with rod 81, and connectors 100 and 101 connecting nut
21 95 with rod 80.

1 A pair of parallel lead screws 90 may be
2 utilized for these purposes, as seen in Fig. 8, each
3 driven by the motor 91, with one lead screw associated
4 with blades 16a and 16b, and the other associated with
5 blades 17a and 17b. Balanced force transmission to the
6 two sets of blades is thereby effected. See also frame
7 elements 110-116 supporting the structure, as indicated.

8 Bearings appear at 117 and 118. An additional tubular
9 wire guide is seen at 119.

10 Referring now to Figs. 13a--13b, the elements
11 which correspond to those in Figs. 1a)--1f) bear the same
12 numerals. Fig. 13a corresponds to Fig. 1c; and Fig. 13b
13 corresponds to Fig. 1e. In Fig. 13b, prior to the time
14 the blades 16a, 16b, 17a, and 17b penetrate into the
15 sheathing 11b, the wire sections 10a and 10b are
16 displaced, endwise axially oppositely, to controlled
17 extent, as by drives 21a and 21b, under computer control,
18 so as to control such displacement. See for example the
19 displacements d_1 . This in effect controls the length l_1
20 and l_2 of slugs of insulation 11b' and 11b'', as between
21 slug ends 11c' and 11c'', and 11d' and 11d'', ends 11c''

1 and 11d'' being adjacent, respectively, the cutters 16a
2 and 16b, and 17a and 17b, which penetrate and cut the
3 insulation.

4 Thereafter, the blades 16a and 16b, and 17a
5 and 17b, penetrate into the sheathing; and wire sections
6 10a and 10b are displaced axially endwise oppositely (see
7 arrows 200 and 201), to controlled extents h_1 and h_2 , as
8 by the computer-controlled drives 21a and 21b, to
9 relatively displace the insulation slugs to positions
10 shown in Figs. 13b, 13c, and 13d, wherein the slugs
11 protectively overhang the cut ends 11aa and 11bb of wire
12 core. This protects against fraying of ends of wire
13 clustered strands, as seen at 11c in Figs. 13b--13d. The
14 blades are then retracted, to leave the wire sections and
15 slugs, as seen in Fig. 13c, the final product being seen
16 in Fig. 13d. Note the exposed wire core extents 11f and
17 11g between the opposite end insulation slugs 11b' and
18 11b'', the main extent 11j of insulation. The slugs are
19 held in position on the core by friction, and may be
20 pulled off at time of wire use.

21 In the above, the cutters can be oriented to

1 move horizontally, or vertically, or in other directions.

2 In Figs. 14-16, the blade arrangements and
3 operations are the same as in Figs. 1a--1f, and 13a and
4 13b, the blades moving vertically. Note in this regard
5 the blade actuators 180 and 181, carrying rods 80 and 81
6 see in Figs. 9-12. Such actuators are also seen in Figs.
7 3 and 8. Drives for the actuators are schematically
8 indicated at 15' in Fig. 16. Wire 10 passing endwise
9 through the blade region is guided by guides 124 and 125,
10 corresponding to guides 24 and 25 in Figs. 1a--1f. As in
11 Fig. 11, a part of each guide is movable away from a slug
12 of insulation formed by closing of the blades, as
13 described above.

14 In this embodiment, the two guides have parts
15 124a and 125a that are swingable away from the wire axis
16 (see the broken line position 124a' of guide part 124a in
17 Fig. 14 for example). Guide parts that do not move away
18 from the wire are indicated at 124b and 125b. A pin 127
19 pivotally attaches each part 124a and 125a to frame
20 structure 128.

21 A reciprocating drive swings the part 124a to
22 position 124a' and back, under the control of master

1 control 35. That drive, for example, includes a motor
2 130, and linkage means, including interconnected links
3 131-134, operatively connected between the motor shaft
4 135' and the part 124a. A corresponding motor 130a and
5 links 131a--134a are connected to part 125a to pivot
6 same. Guide parts 124a and 125a have concave arcuate
7 wire guide surfaces, as at 124aa.

8 Also provided is a pusher and drive therefor
9 for displacing the pusher to bodily push against the side
10 of the severed length of sheathing (slug) for ejecting
11 same in operative conjunction with moving (pivoting) of
12 the part 124a. See for example the reciprocating plunger
13 135, and its drive, connected to the same drive as used
14 to pivot the part 124a.

15 In Fig. 14, the plunger 135 is connected to
16 the linkage 133 and 132. See also Fig. 17 showing
17 plunger 135 connected at 132a to link 132. The nose 135'
18 of the plunger is shown pushing the wire slug 10aa to the
19 left. A similar pusher is operated in conjunction with
20 pivoting of wire guide part 125a. A wire guide opening
21 appears at 140 in Fig. 14. Motors 130 and 130a operate

1 in one direction (rotate 180°), and then operate in
2 reverse (-180°), to drive the pushers and swingable guide
3 parts.

4 Referring now to Figs. 18a--18f, they
5 correspond generally and respectively to Figs. 1a--1f,
6 insofar as successive blade positions in severing the
7 wire 210 and stripping insulation therefrom are
8 concerned. Thus, first cutter means includes the two
9 wire-cutting blades 213a and 213b of a first set, located
10 or carried for movement laterally toward and away from
11 the wire axis 212. Second cutter means includes blades
12 216a and 216b located for movement toward and away from
13 axis 212, for stripping sheathing from the wire at one
14 axial side of blades 213a and 213b; the third cutter
15 means includes blades 217a and 217b movable toward and
16 away from axis 212, for stripping sheathing from the wire
17 at the opposite axial side of blades 213a and 213b.

18 Blades 216a and 216b, and blades 217a and
19 217b, do not sever the wire, but closely approach the
20 wire while cutting into sheathing 211, for stripping
21 purposes. See Figs. 18d and 18e. A drive 218 is

1 connected at 218a to blades 213a, 216a, and 217a, to move
2 them laterally and simultaneously toward and away from
3 the wire; and a drive 219 is connected at 219a to blades
4 213b, 216b, and 217b, to move them laterally and
5 simultaneously toward and away from the wire.

6 The blades are shown as thin, flat, steel
7 sheets, formed to have dovetailed tongue ends at 213a,
8 216a, 217a, and at 213b, 216b, and 217b. Such
9 dovetailed ends are receivable in and gripped by
10 dovetailed groove holders schematically indicated at 229
11 and 230, assuring ease of replacement of the blades,
12 while also assuring positive gripping of the blades and
13 their proper alignment.

14 Such holders 229 and 230 may be considered as
15 parts of the drives 218a and 219a, respectively. The
16 blades themselves have V-shaped cutting edges arranged in
17 pairs in opposed relation. Thus, blades 213a and 213b
18 have opposed V-shaped edges at 213a, and 213b, which
19 sidewardly slidably overlap completely during wire
20 severing (see Fig. 18b); blades 216a and 216b have
21 opposed V-shaped edges at 216a, and 216b, which

1 sidewardly slidably overlap to limited extent during
2 sheathing stripping (see Figs. 18d and 18e); and blades
3 217a and 217b have opposed V-shaped edges at 217a, and
4 217b, which sidewardly overlap to limited extent during
5 sheathing stripping (see Figs. 18d and 18e). Such
6 opposed V-shapes of the cutting edges assure complete
7 severing of the sheathing.

8 Fig. 18a shows wire 11 axially endwise
9 advancement of the wire to first position. Fig. 18b
10 shows the step of severing the wire, thereby to form wire
11 forward and rearward sections 210a and 210b, the blades
12 213a and 213b being advanced laterally toward the wire,
13 from opposite sides, to accomplish severing.

14 Note that wire forward section 210a has a
15 rearward end portion 210aa; the wire rearward section
16 210b has a forward end portion 210bb.

17 Fig. 18c shows the step of controllably
18 separating the two sections 210a and 210b axially endwise
19 oppositely, as to the positions shown, in which the end
20 portions 210aa and 210bb are spaced from the close-
21 together blades 213a and 213b. Guides provided between
22 the blade sets serve to accurately guide the wire and the

1 sections 210a and 210b during the cutting and severing
2 operation. Such guides are seen for example in 524 and
3 525 in Figs. 34, 35a, 35b, 35c, 37, 38, and 39. Note the
4 tapered entrances 524a and 525a to the guides to receive
5 and center the forwardly advanced wire.

6 Wire drives, schematically indicated at 230
7 and 231, are controllably operated to axially advance and
8 separate the two wire sections 210a and 210b, as
9 indicated in Figs. 18a and 18c.

10 Fig. 18d shows a sub-step included within the
11 step of stripping sheathing from the forward section
12 rearward portion and from the rearward section forward
13 portion, thereby to expose wire ends at the portions.

14 Note that blades 216a and 216b are simultaneously
15 advanced laterally oppositely, as blades 217a and 217b
16 are also simultaneously advanced laterally oppositely
17 (and to the same extent if such stripping is to be equal
18 for each wire section).

19 Note that blades 213a and 213b now extend in
20 laterally overlapping condition, due to operation of
21 blade drives 218 and 219 as one, i.e., equal downward

1 lateral displacement for blades 213a, 216b, and 217b, and
2 equal upward lateral displacement for blades 213b, 216b,
3 and 217b; however, they may be separately driven so as
4 not to extend in such relation, as shown. Blades 213a,
5 216a, and 217a may be connected together to move
6 downwardly to equal extent; and blades 213b, 216b, and
7 217b are connected together to move upwardly as one, for
8 extreme simplicity.

9 Fig. 18e shows operation of the wire drives
10 230 and 231, to further endwise separate the wire section
11 210a and 210b, so as to pull or strip two sheathing end
12 portions 210a' and 210b' from the wire sections 210a and
13 210b, thereby to expose the wire core end portions 211a'
14 and 211b'. The stripped sheathing end portions or slugs
15 210a' and 210b' are rejected, as will be seen, from
16 between the pairs of guides 524 and 525, which may be
17 shaped to provide for slug sideward de-confinement and
18 ejection, as will be described further.

19 Fig. 18f shows all blades laterally retracted
20 and the wire rearward section 210b fully advanced into
21 position corresponding to Fig. 1a position, for

1 controlled length, endwise positioning to be processed,
2 as in Figs. 18b--18e, to provide an exposed core end at
3 its opposite end. Thus, controlled length wires (or
4 cables), with exposed core lengths at each end of each
5 wire, are efficiently and rapidly, and controllably
6 provided. See master control 325 to control all the
7 drives, as described, and to be described.

8 Referring to Figs. 19-25, apparatus to perform
9 the operations described as respects Figs. 18a--18f is
10 shown in detail. A frame is provided as at 240-244 and
11 244a, to mount conveyors, as represented by roller groups
12 245 and 246. These may be regarded as included within
13 the wire drives 230 and 231, as mentioned. Such
14 conveyors may include two rearwardly positioned endless
15 belts 247 and 248; and two forwardly positioned endless
16 belts 249 and 250. The belts 247 and 248 provide
17 stretches, as at 247' and 248', which are adapted to
18 sidewise flatly grip the wire or cable 210 (and
19 specifically section 210b) for endwise advancement and
20 retraction, as during separation of the wire sections
21 210a and 210b in Fig. 18c. Likewise, stretches 249' and

1 250', provided by belts 249 and 250, are adapted to
2 sidewise grip the wire or cable 210 (and specifically the
3 forward wire section 210a) for endwise advancement and
4 retraction.

5 Belts 249 and 250 are driven to advance or
6 retract the wire section 210a, as from a drive motor 252
7 (see Fig. 20). The output shaft 253 of the motor drives
8 belt 254, as via a sprocket 255, and belt 254 drives
9 shaft 256. Sprocket 255 also drives a belt 254a, which
10 drives a shaft 257 via a pulley 257a. Shaft 256 drives
11 another shaft 258, as via angular reversing gearing 259
12 and 260, in order to drive shaft 258, shaft 258', and
13 upper conveyor belt 249 counterclockwise; whereas, lower
14 shaft 257, shaft 257', and lower conveyor belt 250, are
15 driven clockwise, in Fig. 19. The conveyor belts drive
16 the wire endwise in one axial direction; whereas, when
17 the motor 252 is reversed, the wire is driven endwise in
18 the opposite axial direction.

19 Fig. 22 shows additional coupling 410 between
20 offset shafts 258 and 258', and coupling 411 between

1 offset shafts 257 and 257'. Such couplings include the
2 timing belts 412 and 413, and timing gears 414 and 415,
3 and 416 and 417, as shown. Shafts 257 and 258 are
4 typically not pivotable (to swing bodily); whereas,
5 shafts 257' and 258' may pivot, in effect, as their
6 support plates 418 and 419 are moved up and down as lead
7 screw 268 rotates. See the horizontal lost-motion,
8 connection-type, bearing supports 418' and 419' for those
9 shafts in Fig. 22. This allows the conveyor belt
10 stretches 249' and 250' to be flatly and adjustably
11 engaged and disengaged with the wire or cable 210, as
12 seen in Fig. 22. See also Fig. 21.

13 Fig. 19 also shows conveyor rotors 260 and
14 261, and 262 and 263. These carry the belts 249 and 250.

15 Axle 258'' for rotor 261 is suitably driven by axle
16 258', as via a belt and pulleys; and axle 257'' is
17 suitably driven by axle 257', as via a belt and pulleys
18 (see in Fig. 2 drive belts 14 and 15, etc.).

19 Accordingly, when the belt stretches 249' and 250' are
20 closed against the opposite sides of the wire 210b, and

1 the motor 252 is operating, the wire is displaced
2 endwise. Similar drives for conveyors 247 and 248 are
3 provided, as shown.

4 Means is provided to move the conveyor belt
5 stretches 249' and 250' relatively toward one another to
6 clutch the wire, and away from one another to de-clutch
7 the wire. See for example in Figs. 19-21 the motor or
8 drive 266 carried by a frame part 241 to rotate a
9 vertical lead screw shaft 268, as via motor output shaft
10 269, sprocket 270, timing belt 271, and sprocket 272 on
11 shaft 268. The screw shaft has screw thread engagement
12 at 273 and 274, with nut members 275 and 276 associated
13 relatively with plates 418 and 419.

14 Plate 418 supports the end of shaft 258', for
15 up and down movement; and plate 419 supports the end of
16 shaft 257' for up and down movement. Support of such
17 shaft ends is via the lost-motion connections described
18 above at 418' and 419'. Screw threaded connection to the
19 nut 275 is oppositely "handed" relative to threaded
20 connection to nut 276, so that, when shaft 268 is rotated
21 in one direction about its axis, the nuts 275 and 276,

1 and plates 418 and 419 (and shafts 257' and 258') are
2 yieldably displaced toward one another, whereby conveyor
3 stretches 249' and 250' may clamp the wire; and when the
4 shaft 268 is rotated in the opposite direction about its
5 axis, the nuts and plates are yieldably displaced away
6 from one another, and the wire is de-clutched. Nuts 275
7 and 276 are confined in vertical slots 275' and 276' in
8 plates 418 and 419, allowing relative movement between
9 the nuts and plates.

10 Compression springs 290 and 291 are provided
11 (see Figs. 22) between the nuts and the supports 418 and
12 419 to yieldably urge the supports 418 and 419 toward one
13 another, in response to lead screw 268 rotation in one
14 direction, to provide clearance "take-up" for better
15 control of wire gripping, especially for smaller diameter
16 wires. Those springs engage shoulders 418a and 419a, as
17 shown. Additional compression springs 290a and 291a are
18 provided between the nuts and shoulder 418b and 419b to
19 yieldably urge the plates and shafts apart as the lead
20 screw rotates in the opposite angular direction. Similar
21 structures are associated with the conveyors 247 and 248,

1 and bearing the same identifying numbers.

2 The rearward conveyor unit 245 embodies
3 conveyor belt drive, and up/down movement, the same as
4 described in connection with unit 246 in Figs. 19-22.

5 The drive motor 252a (not shown) for driving the belt
6 stretches 247' and 248' forwardly and reversely is
7 similar to motor 252, and corresponds to motor 66 in Fig.

8 2. The motor to control belt clamping of the wire is
9 seen at 266a in Fig. 19. Mechanism operation between
10 such rearward motors and the respective belts 247 and 248
11 is the same as mechanism between motors 266 and 252, the
12 belts 249 and 250. The forward and rearward belt motors
13 252 and 252a are typically operated simultaneously,
14 either to drive the wire or wire sections forwardly, as
15 in Figs. 18a and 18f, or to drive the wire sections
16 endwise oppositely, as in Figs. 18c and 18e. A master
17 control to control all drives in a predetermined manner
18 is seen at 325 in Fig. 18a.

19 In Figs. 25, 30, and 31, blades 213a, 216a,
20 and 217a at the upper side of the wire are
21 interconnected, as by the laterally extending blade

holder 280; and the blades 213b, 216b, and 217b at the lower side of the wire are interconnected by laterally extending blade holder 281, vertically spaced from holder 280. Those holders are vertically movable toward one another to effect wire severing, as by V edges of blades 213a and 213b. Those holders are further movable toward one another to effect penetration into the sheathing of the edges of blades 216a, 216b, and 217a and 217b. Thereafter, the wire forward and rearward sections 210b and 210a are separated, axially, as in Figs. 18a, to endwise strip the insulation tubular slugs off the wire cores, a typical slug 210aa being ejected, as in Fig. 35c. That view also shows dropping of the ejected slug, away from the mechanism.

Means to effect the described lateral movement of the blade holders 280 and 281 is shown in Figs. 19, 25, and 30. As seen, a vertical lead screw 290 is rotatable by a drive motor 291, carried by drive structure 292a--292c. Screw 290 bearings are indicated at 290a. Belt and pulley elements 501-503 connect motor 291 to the screw. As screw 290 rotates in one direction

1 about its axis, nuts 294 and 295 on the screw threads
2 travel axially oppositely along the screw to move blade
3 holder 280 down and holder 281 upwardly. See sliding
4 blocks 298 and 299 connecting holder 280 with nut 294,
5 and holder 281 with nut 295. Block bearings 298a and
6 299a slide along guide rods 310, carried by frame
7 structure 292a and 292c.

8 In Figs. 31-33, the blade holder 280 is held
9 in interengagement at 311 with the block 298 by a clamp
10 312, which engages the front side of the holder at 313.

11 A fastener 314 attaches the clamp to the block 298.
12 Dovetailed tongue end 216a' of blade 216a has one angled
13 edge surface 216a₁', engaged with correspondingly
14 dovetailed surface 280a₁, for retention. A retainer in
15 the form of a shaft 420 has an interior flat surface 420a
16 rotatable into corresponding engagement with the
17 oppositely angled surface 216a₁' of the blade, thereby to
18 retain and locate the blade, vertically. Set screws 420a
19 keep shaft 420 from rotating.

20 Figs. 31 and 33 also show the dovetailed

1 portions of three blades fitting in position, as in
2 vertical slots 415-417, defined by a blade clamp bar or
3 bars 419. Screws 426 attach bar or bars 419 to blade
4 holder 280. Magnets 427, carried by the block 298, are
5 positioned to magnetically attract vertical edge portions
6 of the blades (as at 216d in Fig. 31), to keep the three
7 blades positioned as they are initially received in slots
8 415-417, and prior to rotation of shaft 420, as
9 described, into Fig. 31 position, to positively hold the
10 blade. Shaft 420 has end extents 420c and 420d carried
11 in bearing openings 431 and 432 in holder 280 parts 280f
12 and 280g. See also manually rotatable handle 433 of
13 shaft 420. Reverse rotation of shaft 420 allows quick,
14 manual, frontward reversal, and replacement of the
15 blades.

16 Referring now to Figs. 26-29, 34, 35a--35c,
17 and 36, structure is shown that serves to guide the wire
18 during its axial movement relative to the blades, and to
19 facilitate removal of a severed slug or slugs or
20 insulation or sheathing material.

21 In Fig. 34, wire passing in horizontal
22 direction 500 through the blade region is guided by two

1 guides generally indicated at 524 and 525. A part of
2 each guide is movable away from a slug of insulation
3 formed by closing of the blades, and wire retraction, as
4 described above. As shown, the two guides have parts
5 524a and 525a that are swingable laterally and upwardly,
6 away from the wire axis, as better seen in Fig. 35c.

7 Guide part 524a is pivotally connected at 550
8 to blade holder 280, to swing about horizontal axis 550a
9 extending parallel to the direction of wire advancement.
10 Part 524a may be considered as a trap door, in the sense
11 that when swung to Figs. 35c and 35a positions, it has
12 swung away from the side of the wire slug, leaving the
13 slug free for ejection. Part 524a forms a semi-circular
14 guide surface 524a' that guides the wire 210 when the
15 part 524a is in closed position, as seen in Fig. 35b.
16 Part 525a of guide 525 has construction and operation the
17 same as described for part 524a.

18 The guides 524 and 525 also incorporate parts
19 524b and 525b which act as pushers, to bodily push
20 against the sides of the severed lengths (slugs) of
21 sheathing, for ejecting same laterally, in cooperative

1 conjunction with pivoting movement of parts 524a and
2 525a, as described. Thus, part 524b is pivotally
3 connected at 553 to blade holder 280, to swing about
4 horizontal axis 553a, extending parallel to the direction
5 of wire advancement.

6 Part 524b may be considered as a pusher or
7 ejector, in the sense that, as seen in Fig. 35c, it
8 bodily ejects or displaces the wire slug 211b' laterally
9 and downwardly, positively and assuredly away from the
10 mechanism, immediately after the trap door part 524a
11 opens (swings to the position seen in Fig. 35c). Part
12 524b has a semi-circular guide surface 524b' that guides
13 the wire 210 when parts 524a and 524b are in closed
14 positions, as seen in Fig. 35b.

15 Part 525b of guide 525 has a construction and
16 operation the same as described for part 524a. Parts
17 525a and 524b lie between blades 216a and 216b, and
18 blades 213a and 213b; and parts 525a and 525b lie between
19 blades 213a and 213b, and blades 217a and 217b, as is
20 seen from Fig. 34.

21 The trap door parts 524a and 524b, and pusher

1 parts 524b and 525b, have associated reciprocating
2 drives, to open and close them in timed relation, as
3 described. See for example in Figs. 35a--35c the links
4 556 and 557, respectively, pivotally connected with parts
5 524a and 524b, as at 556a and 557a, the links passing
6 through guide openings 558 and 559 in the blade holder
7 structure.

8 Figs. 28 and 29 show link 556 driven by a
9 motor 560, as via crank arm 561 connected to the motor
10 shaft 560a, link 562 extending from 561 to a slider 563,
11 and that slider also connected to link 557. Frame part
12 565 carries the motor. Link 557 is also driven by motor
13 560, as via crank arm 561, link 558 extending away from
14 561 to a slider 559', and that slider connected to link
15 557. Guide posts for the sliders appear at 563a and
16 559a. See also Fig. 29.

17 Fig. 34 shows corresponding actuating link
18 556' for the trap door part 524a, and link 557' for the
19 pusher part 524b, these operated in the same way as links
20 556 and 557.

21 Finally, a sensor is provided to sense arrival

1 of the wire endwise in proximity to the trap door parts
2 and to the pusher elements, as described. See sensor 569
3 in Fig. 19.

4 Figs. 34 and 40 show a tapered, tubular guide
5 570 at which the advancing wire end arrives after
6 traversing the blade region.

7 In Fig. 40, the sensor takes the form of a
8 very lightweight, swingable door 571 extending across the
9 wire path, and hinged at 572 to swing forwardly upwardly
10 in response to engagement by the traveling wire 210**b**
11 forward end 210**b**'. Such swinging movement is sensed, as
12 by an optical sensor. The latter typically includes a
13 light beam (electromagnetic wave) source 574 producing a
14 beam sensed at 575, such sensing occurring for example
15 when the beam is interrupted by door swinging. This
16 serves to notify the operator that the wire end has
17 arrived at the sensor position, i.e., the wire has
18 traversed the blade zone. For example, the sensor at 575
19 in Fig. 42 may control drive 325, so as to stop the
20 advancement of the wire conveyors 249 and 250. See
21 circuit connections 576 and 577. An alternate position

1 for the door is shown at 571', in closer proximity to the
2 conveyor means 249 and 250.

3 Referring now to Figs. 43-48, the multiple
4 blade structures shown are adapted to use in apparatus of
5 the type described above for processing wire to cut the
6 wire into sections and to strip sheathing from the
7 sections to expose section wire ends, the apparatus
8 including conveyor means for displacing the wire axially
9 endwise.

10 As shown, upper and lower supports are
11 provided at 600 and 601 for supporting multiple blade
12 structures. The latter includes at least two of such
13 structures, seen at 602 and 603, that mutually interfit
14 as they are moved (by supports 600 and 601 for example)
15 relatively oppositely toward and away from the axis 604
16 defined by the wire or cable 605 to be cut, in directions
17 generally normal to that axis. See arrows 606 and 607.

18 Referring also to Fig. 45, at least one of the
19 structures (603 for example) defines first shoulders 608a
20 and 609a on ribs 608 and 609, respectively, such
21 shoulders being elongated in directions 606 and 607, and
22 being laterally spaced and opposed, to form intermediate

1 space 610 between which the other of the two structures
2 (601 for example) or a portion thereof extends or
3 relatively moves or slides, as during such relative
4 movement. Shoulders 608a and 609a may, in this regard,
5 act as guide shoulders on blade-strengthening ribs 608
6 and 609; such structures also enhancing correct
7 positioning for gripping and cutting of the cable by the
8 upper structure (see Fig. 45), correct alignment of the
9 blade structures normal to axis 604, correct closing of
10 the blade structures, as seen in Fig. 46, gripping by
11 lower support structure 601, as well as providing other
12 benefits.

13 Gripping occurs at dovetail shoulders 610 and
14 611 on base portion 612 of the structure 603, of a
15 thickness the same as that of ribs 608 and 609, and
16 thicker than reduced thickness of the reduced blade plate
17 613 of 603, supported and stiffened by 608, 609, and 612.

18 See also edge 614 of blade plate 603 which has portions
19 614a and 614b extending oppositely from a C-shape, medial
20 or bridging cutting edge 614c that receives one half the
21 wire metallic core 616 (see Fig. 44) without cutting into

1 it, as during insulation stripping. Thus edge 614c cuts
2 one half the insulation or sheathing 636. Elements 610,
3 608, 609, and 612 may be integral or of one piece (if
4 metal).

5 The other or second blade structure (602 for
6 example) defines second shoulders 617a and 618a on ribs
7 617 and 618, such shoulders also being elongated in
8 directions 606 and 607, and being laterally spaced and
9 opposed to align ribs 617 and 618 with ribs 608 and 609,
10 respectively, during relative structure movement. See
11 aligned ribs in Fig. 46 at time of blade structure
12 maximum closing, shoulder 617a aligning with shoulder
13 608a, and shoulder 618a aligning with shoulder 609a.

14 The ribs 617 and 618 are provided on a blade
15 holder 620, which is part of 602 and is downwardly U-
16 shaped, as shown, there being a base 621 integral with
17 617 and 618. An upper blade plate 622 is riveted at 623
18 and 624 to the flat section 625 of the holder, section
19 625 being integral with 617, 618, and 621, i.e., 622 fits
20 between 617a and 618a. Thus, the upper blade plate is

1 stiffened and strengthened by holder 620, to provide
2 support for the downwardly extending legs 622a and 622b
3 of 622 that fit closely between and are guided by rib
4 shoulders 608a and 609a on 603, during closing together
5 of the two blade structures, as seen in Fig. 46.

6 Upwardly tapering wire guide edges 630 and 631
7 are provided on the two legs, and they terminate at a C-
8 shaped medial or bridging cutting edge 632 that closes
9 toward corresponding edge 614c to form a circular or
10 oval-shaped opening to receive the uncut wire core during
11 sheathing cutting and stripping. Edge 632 cuts through
12 the remaining one half of the sheathing. See Figs. 46a
13 and 46b. That oval opening is of minimum diameter
14 greater than wire core diameter, to allow slippage of the
15 core through that opening as during stripping, to remove
16 the sheathing slug, seen at 636a in Fig. 44, off the wire
17 core.

18 Note that during closing together of the blade
19 plates, they extend in side-by-side interfitting and
20 overlapping relation, as in Figs. 46 and 46b; however,
21 the C-shaped edges 614c and 632 are directly opposed, as
22 are their tapered cutting edge bodies 680 and 681,

1 whereby the end faces of the cut sheathing sections are
2 pushed equally, endwise. Base 621 of the holder is
3 thickened and forms dovetailed grip shoulders 650 and
4 651, with advantages as described above the shoulders 610
5 and 611.

6 In the modification seen in Fig. 50, the
7 second shoulders are defined by opposite edges 640 and
8 641 of the legs 642 and 643 of upper blade plate 644; and
9 shoulders 640 and 641 fit or slide adjacent rib shoulders
10 608a and 609a on the lower blade structure 603'. Tapered
11 wire guide edges 642a and 643a are formed on legs 642 and
12 643, and urges the wire toward cutting position, as seen
13 in Fig. 51. The upper blade structure 602' also includes
14 strengthening holder 647 riveted at 648 to the upper
15 blade plate 644, and forming dovetailed retention grip
16 shoulders or edges 654 and 655, with the advantages of
17 shoulders 650 and 651 described above. Gripping of the
18 dovetailed shoulders, in support 600 and 601, proceeds as
19 described in Figs. 31-33 above.

20 Retainers 670 and 671 in Fig. 43 correspond to

1 retainer 420 in Figs. 31-33. Handles 673 and 674 enable
2 rotation of 670 and 671 to quickly grip and release the
3 blade structures. Set screws 680 and 681 are adjustable
4 to lock the rotary retainers in position.

5 Fig. 52 shows a further modification of an
6 upper blade structure, with C-shaped edge 660 in a medial
7 slot 660a, and above tapered wire guide edges 661 and 662
8 on the upper blade structure plate 663, otherwise similar
9 to 641.

10 In Fig. 43, a medial blade set 690 includes
11 upper and lower blades 691 and 692 to cut completely
12 through the wire when the supports are closed toward one
13 another in the manner seen in Fig. 18a or in Fig. 10.

14 Accordingly, the apparatus provides a first
15 set of multiple of the blade structures at one side of
16 the axis, and a second set of multiple of the blade
17 structures at the opposite side of the axis, the retainer
18 means including a first retainer carried by the support
19 means at one side of the axis for rotary advancement to
20 hold the multiple blade structures of the first set in
21 the fixed position, and for rotary retractions to allow
22 release of the blade structures of the first set.

1 Also, the retainer means includes a second
2 retainer carried by the support means at the opposite
3 side of the axis for rotary advancement to hold the
4 multiple blade structures of the second set in the fixed
5 position and for rotary retention to allow release of the
6 multiple blade structures of the second set. The
7 multiple blade structure of each set includes two or
8 three of the pairs of blade structures, and typically
9 two, as seen in Fig. 43, with an additional wire severing
10 blade pair intermediate the two stripping pairs of blade
11 structures, as shown.

12 IMPROVEMENTS OF THE PRESENT INVENTION 13

14
15 In Figs. 55 and 56, elements corresponding to
16 those disclosed above in Figs. 25 and 30, as well as the
17 other figures, are given the same numbers as previously
18 employed. Drive elements 290 and 290a are coupled
19 together at 500 and oppositely screw threaded as shown to
20 drive the blade holders 280 and 281 endwise oppositely,
21 i.e., toward one another and away from one another,
22 depending upon the direction of rotation of 290 and 290a.

23 Elements 501 and 502 on 290 and 290a engage holders 280

1 and 281 at surface interengagement loci 503 and 504, to
2 guide holders 280 and 281 accurately, as they travel
3 endwise oppositely.

4 Multiple blade structures are provided,
5 including at least two such structures 507 and 508 that
6 mutually move adjacent one another (as for example
7 slidably interfit at plane 506) and such two structures
8 move relatively oppositely, toward and away from the axis
9 515 of the wire or cable 580 being processed. Blade
10 structure cutting edges are indicated at 509 and 510 on
11 structure 507, and at 511 and 512 on structure 508.

12 Fig. 54a shows the blade structures 507 and
13 508 in "open" position, i.e., with all cutting edges
14 spaced from the wire 580 being processed; Fig. 54(b)
15 shows the blade structures 507 and 508 moved in
16 directions 520 and 521 into wire cutting positions with
17 cutting edges 510 and 511 overlapping at opposite sides
18 of axis 515; and Fig. 54(c) shows the blade structures
19 507 and 508 moved in directions 522 and 523 into wire
20 stripping positions, with cutting edges 509 and 512
21 partially penetrating the wire or cable, i.e., to cut

1 into the wire insulation 580a sufficiently to strip the
2 insulation from wire core 580b when the wire is moved
3 endwise, as described, in detail above. Note in this
4 regard that each of the structures extend at opposite
5 sides of the wire axis; that only two such structures 507
6 and 508 are employed, each defining a single plane; that
7 the two structure planes extend in parallel relation;
8 that the structures remain in sidewardly overlapping
9 relation during their movements, as is clear from Fig.
10 54; that cutting blade 510 is on one structure 507, and
11 cutting blade 511 is on the other structure 508; and that
12 stripping blade 509 is on the one structure 507 and
13 stripping blade 512 is on the other structure 508.

14 Consequently, the blade structures and their functioning
15 are very simple, i.e., much simpler than in Figs. 1-53,
16 since only two moving blade structures are needed.

17 Accordingly, the invention is characterized in
18 that

19 b) each of the two structures has first and
20 second cutting edges,

21 c) the cutting edges are configured such
22 that, when the two the structures are moved relatively

1 longitudinally in a primary mode, two of the cutting
2 edges cut through the wire, and when the two structures
3 are moved relatively longitudinally in a second mode, the
4 remaining two of the cutting edges cut into the wire
5 sheathing to enable stripping of the sheathing of the
6 wire. Stripping may be completed by relatively axial
7 movement of the wire or cable, as referred to earlier.

8 Programming means to operate the drive 291, or
9 multiple drives, and the means to drive the wire endwise,
10 as previously described, is indicated at 530 in Fig. 55.

11 Figs. 57-59 show the blade structures to
12 include separate blade plates 507a and 507b, 508a and
13 508b, the plates 507a and 507b carried by frame-type
14 holder 280; and plates 508a and 508b carried by frame-
15 type holder 281. Each separate blade plate has a V-
16 shaped cutting edge, making it much easier to grind that
17 edge than if there were two oppositely facing cutting
18 edges on a one-piece blade structure (i.e., if plates
19 507a and 507b were integral, for example).

20 Blades 507a and 507b have endwise
21 interengagement at lateral locus line 535 seen in Figs.
22 57 and 59; and plates 508a and 508b have endwise

1 interengagement at lateral locus line 536, as seen in
2 Figs. 58 and 59. Plate 507a longitudinal edges shown at
3 560 and 561 in Fig. 57 engage holder 280 frame edges 562
4 and 563, to locate them laterally; plate 508a
5 longitudinal edges corresponding to 560 and 561 engage
6 holder 281 from edges corresponding to 562 and 563; plate
7 507b longitudinal edges shown at 560' and 561' also
8 engage holder 280 from edges 562' and 563'; plate 508b
9 longitudinal edges corresponding to 562 and 563 engage
10 holder 281 from edges corresponding to 562' and 563'; and
11 plate lateral edges at 564 and 565 engage holder frame
12 lateral edges at 566 and 567. Frame edges 563 and 563'
13 are on a frame part 583 that is laterally removable in
14 direction 568, to enable easy retrieval and replacement
15 of any one or more of the four plates 507a, 507b, 508a,
16 and 508b.

17 Accordingly, the invention provides:

18 a) blade pair means including two blade
19 structures each extending at opposite sides of the wire
20 travel path,

21 b) one or more drive means,

1 c) and other means operatively connected
2 between the drive means and the blade structures, and
3 responsive to operation of the drive means to cause one
4 blade structure to be displaced in direction A toward the
5 wire travel path as the other blade structure is
6 displaced in direction -A, to process the wire, and
7 subsequently to cause one blade structure to be displaced
8 in direction -A, as the other blade structure is
9 displaced in direction A, to process the wire.

10 Similarly, the method of processing wire in
11 accordance with the invention includes the steps:

12 a) providing blade pair means including two
13 blade structures each extending at opposite sides of the
14 wire travel path,

15 b) providing drive means, and other means
16 operatively connected between the drive means and the
17 blade structure,

18 c) and operating the one or more drive means
19 to cause one blade structure to be displaced in direction
20 A toward the path as the other blade structure is
21 displaced in direction -A, to process the wire, and
22 subsequently to cause one blade structure to be displaced
23 in direction -A, as the other blade structure is
24 displaced in direction A, to process the wire.

1 In Fig. 61, a loader means 600 receives a pair
2 of blades, such as blades 508a and 508b, stacked at 603,
3 with guide edges 601 and 602, to engage and guide blade
4 outer edges, as the blades are advanced leftwardly.

5 A pusher 604 is shown as having a plunger 604a
6 to push blade edges 508d and 508e, to advance the blades
7 into the holder 281 referred to above, i.e., into space
8 606 in that holder.

9 In Fig. 62, two blade structures 610 and 611,
10 with blades 610a and 610b, and 611a and 611b, correspond
11 to structures 508 and 507, with blades 508a and 508b, and
12 507a and 507b, respectively, as referred to above. First
13 and second cutting edges 610aa and 610bb of structure 610
14 have different configurations; and first and second
15 cutting edges 611aa and 611bb of other structure 611 have
16 different configurations. However, the first cutting
17 edge 610aa and second cutting edge 611bb have the same,
18 or substantially the same, configuration; and the second
19 cutting edge 610bb and first cutting edge 611aa also have
20 the same or substantially the same configurations. For
21 example, edges 610aa and 610bb have C-shape C₁; and the

edges 610bb and 611aa have C-shape C_2 , wherein C_1 is larger than C_2 .

Structure 610 and 611 are adjacent one another in operation. Thus, when 610 is moved down and 611 is moved up, edges 610aa and 611bb can sever a wire, if such movement is great enough; or they can penetrate into and strip insulation off a first wire or cable of diameter D_1 ; and when 610 is moved up and 611 is moved down, edges 610bb and 611cc can penetrate into and strip insulation off a second wire or cable of diameter D_2 ; and first and second insulation D_1 and D_2 can be on the same wire.

Since blades are characterized as "die type" blades, useful for stripping coaxial cables, and the loader described above, enables their quick replacement with blades of other cutting edge sizes. Very long strip lengths are enabled, for full removal of long strips. Soft wire control at 700 allows quick selection and loading of different blades.